See the advertisement of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, in another column. This college stands high among our western institutions of learning; in imparting a thorough knowledge of foreign languages, it is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any. The religion professed by the teachers, and by a majority of the pupils, is that of the Roman Catholic Church, yet students of all denominations are admitted. The course of education embraces two departments, the Classical and the Mercantile, but so conducted that the student can apply himself to either or both. There were in attendance at the last session 259 students. The next term opens on Monday, the 3d of Septem-

We learn that, in consequence of the excite- were unanimously adopted, as follows: ment about cholera, Welch & Delavan's circus company will not perform in this city, as proposed by their recent advertisement in our paper.

Mabie's company, we presume, will come.

Commercial, which was temporarily suspended on until they may acquire a degree.

Resolved, That it is our duty to discourage, by every means account of the fearful ravages of cholera at that place. Aurora. The names of those who have died since to its final disappearance on the 13th of July, are charge, scourge has entirely disappeared.

We are advised by Capt. T. T. Wright of th will resume her place in the Madison trade on Monday the 30th inst. From our own knowledge, personally, of the boat and her accomplished commander, we hesitate not to recommend all our friends to Druggists and Apothecaries were not included in the give her a trial.

ness, but will soon learn the route.

It will be seen by the following, that the last report

to read thus, "that up to this time no case of cholera the rub! But they do fail, once in a great while, by has been reported to us," as it appeared in the other accident, of course; and once in a while also, one D. FUNKHOUSER.

Journal, its design is to practice an infamous decep- confessed that he had taken too much of his own tion upon the community, and to assail us with a most drugs; and then "clergymen and their families" get infamous falsehood. If the Journal means to insin- discouraged, as well as some others of the unenlightuate, as it appears to do, that we did not publish the ened community, and thus lose their faith in the report, as it was handed to us by Dr. Funkhouser "exact science" of allopathy! himself, it is guilty of a barefaced lie. We have the It is well that some measures should be taken to manuscript copy of the report, and anybody can in- "renew the faith" of all such heretics. This is not spect it, who desires to do so.

be a little mysterious, and we think we understand to a certain favored few, and nothing is left for disthe "moving cause" of it. If he makes a true state- covery by any one else. It is not to be accomplished ment, he is unfortunate, to say the least. The re- by any personal efforts on the part of the favored to port, as it appeared in our paper, was dated on the excel in their own profession. That is out of the 19th: as it appeared in the Journal, in a different question entirely; for it so happens that there is this form, it was dated on the 20th,-a day afterwards,- very striking peculiarity about the allopathic "sciand was in fact and in law, a different report. Dr. ence," and in which it differs from all other branches F. may have seen cause to change his mind, and to of human knowledge: the veriest tyro, the moment discredit his own report, for reasons satisfactory to he has read a single theoretical treatise of the right himself. If so, so be it. We have only to repeat, kind, is miraculously imbued with a knowledge as that we appealed to the record as it stood; and that wonderful, and oftener much more certain, than after it fully sustained us. It is too late now to amend he has pored over a thousand treatises, and practiced that record for the accommodation of any party : too clinically fifty years! No other science does so much cholera killed the German.

of Mr. Drew as the democratic candidate for the leg-Greathouse! What will the little "trio" who met and yet know nothing practically of mending a watch. islature in this county, but says not a word about great candidate. He basa't popularity enough, it of medical "science" to those of the "true faith." seems, to get himself published in the papers.— The time was, and not many years ago, that the Evansville Journal.

ville Journal, and we hope it may have the effect to than eighteen of the States, there were prohibitory hasten a settlement of the difficulty between Messrs. statutes against quacks and quackery, which "the Greathouse and Drew, for they must see that certain doctors" had got enacted solely for the public good! defeat awaits them both if one or the other does not Such has been the progress of heresy, however, that withdraw. A whig will be elected, and that whig probably at this day not one of those salutary statutes may turn the scale in the Legislature against the is in force, nor can they be re-enacted. That being democratic party, and mischief may thereby result the condition of things, nothing of course remains which there will be no opportunity to correct again, but "moral sussion." If the people, and especially for three years. Let those gentlemen reflect that clergymen, will be so skeptical; if they will think their private difficulty may be the means of compromis- that all knowledge is not confined to a certain class ing the democratic party, not in Vanderburgh county or school, but that there is some good in all, as the alone, but in the whole State. If they be democrats Eclectics do; if they will prefer the simple remedies from principle, they surely have patriotism enough to of the Thomsonian to the deadly poisons of the chemmake the necessary sacrifice for the sake of the com- ist; if they will choose the cold water of the Hydromon cause. As for any preference between these pathist to the fiery tinctures of "the shops;" if they gentlemen, it is impossible that we should entertain will prefer the little doses of the Homoepathists to the least, not having any acquaintance whatever with the big ones of the All-opathists; and, after all, if either. The name of Mr. Drew was published in the they don't get cured, why, let 'em die, for aught we Vanderburgh Democrat for some weeks among the care, and not only die, but be ---! democratic candidates, and we transferred it to our list as such, before we noticed the announcement of "Does Col. Benton, in his speeches in Missouri, Mr. Greathouse. We retained it temporarily, be- say that he is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?" cause we were unable to determine who was the dem- The Journal addresses to us the above query. Perocratic candidate, and because we hoped that the con- haps the following, from the St. Louis Union of July flicting claims of the two aspirants would be speedi- 20, will be more satisfactory to the Journal, than any ly adjusted, and then the correction could be made in thing we can say. It shows how Mr. Benton is un-

MR. POLK AS SPEAKER .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, papers which violently denounce Benton as an Abogives the following account of the Jaborious task of Mr. Polk and his unwearied exertions to meet the responsibilities of his station with credit to himself, and honor to the body over which he presided:

brunt of the most violent and exciting opposition, in should be called the Jefferson proviso. This had twice which was mingled a feeling of bitter personal hos- been sanctioned by the two houses of Congress and tility. He had to contend against men thoroughly by the Polk administration within the year past. Once masters of parliamentary law, yet his decisions in the Oregon bill, passed last August, and again in against their demands were uniformly sustained by the Minnesota bill, passed in February. The passage the House. His supporters and opposers were alike of the first was attended with great excitement, and astonished at the promptness with which he opinions brought him the favor of some invitations to fight; seemed to be formed. They did not know he fre- having received two notes of that character in one quently sat up the whole night, studying the rules day, and that Sunday. The Minnesota bill, containand precedents applicable to the business of the next ing the clause of the ordinance of '87, was passed day. I have been informed that on one occasion, af-ter an arduous sitting of the House, a continuance of a clause in the southern address, which complained the debate on the next day being expected, Mr. Polk of the exercise of the power of legislation by Consat over his books, preparing for the ordeal which he gress over the territories in the Oregon bill. knew awaited him, until daylight, and upon rising from his labor fainted and fell upon the floor."

He died of cholera.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

Science vs. Quackery.

A friend has presented us with a pamphlet of 14 pages, printed at the Journal office, and purporting to be the " Proceedings of the State Medical Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, June, 1849."

He also requests us to copy the following extract, from the said proceedings, as recorded on pages 9 and 10. He regards the matter as not only of public interest, but as of especial interest to clergymen and their families, who are charged with extraordinary readiness to "countenance quackery and patent medicines, both by signature and influence."

"Dr. Parry, in the absence of the chairman, from the committee on resolutions, reported a preamble and a series of resolutions, which elicited considerable discussion, and

WHEREAS, The science of Medicine has always stood minent amongst the learned professions, being the most responsible, so should it be one of the most honorable and elevated, and it is our duty, by every means in our power, not only to sustain but to advance its dignity. Therefore, Resolved, That it is our duty to discourage young men from the study of Medicine who have not the ability, and We have again received the Aurora, Ind., who are not determined to pursue it regularly or thoroughly

in our power, the extension of empiricism in any and every It announces the entire disappearance of cholera from form, and that it is our duty to refuse to consult or confer with any irregular practitioner of medicine-such as Homeepathists, Hydropathists, Thomsonians, or Eclectics-or lend the breaking out of the epidemic on the 27th of May them any aid in the management of a patient under their

WHEREAS, The Medical profession in general have been given, amounting to 122. We hope the Commercial accustomed heretofore to bestow professional services upon may not be deceived in the supposition that the clergymen, and their families, gratuitously, and have considered it a pleasure so to do: AND WHEREAS, There is no class of our fellow-citizens, with the same influence at command, who so readily countenance quackery and patent med-

icines, both by signature and influence; therefore,
Resolved, That we will hereafter demand remuneration

It may be a little surprising to some, that our same category. If it be just, right, benevolent, reasonable and christianlike, to refuse to wait upon cler-We will correct the error of our carrier on the gymen and their families, because they may have south side of Washington street, and see that papers | ignorantly encouraged quackery and quack medicines, are left earlier. The young man is new at the busi- certainly druggists and apothecaries deserve severe punishment, for they do more than any other class, in the same line, and will sometimes "quack" it a of the board of health was altered after it was band- little on their "own hook." Just look at the flaming ed in to the Sentinel and Locomotive for publication | show-bills, with which they all ornament their estabvet, knowing this, the Sentinel tries to avail itself of lishments; and just read the puffs which they publish a report which it knew had been altered by the board. in the papers! But all this is in the way of trade, The alteration was neglected to be given to the you say! Yes, and so is grog selling. But then MR. DEFREES:- Dear Sir :- I neglected to inform again, if "the doctors" could do what they profess you that the last report of the Board of Health was, to be able to do, we should have no market for quack subsequent to being handed in for publication, altered medicine, and no one could sell it! Ah, yes! There's What now becomes of the authority, "three to among them gets discouraged with his own "science," one," in favor of the Sentinel's position .- Journal, like old Dr. Coe, whose head grew gray in the allopathic practice; or old Dr. Munsell, the best mathe-If we properly appreciate the above remarks of the matician in the State; or old Dr. Richmond, who

to be done by any attempt at improvement, because The note of Dr. Funkhouser, above, appears to all the knowledge that is come-at-able, is confined la'e, especially, as the Board do not yet state that for its votaries. A man might read many books on architecture, and yet not know how to use a jack We see that the State Sentinel publishes the name plane, unless he had taken a "degree" in some carand attempted to caucus Mr. Drew off the track say But there is a kind of magic about a medical book of to this slight of their leading party paper upon their the right school, which at once opens the whole arcana

people were better satisfied of the truth of all this, The above paragraph is characteristic of the Evans- than they are at present. At that time, in no less

derstood in Missouri. If this will not do, we can furnish our neighbor something much stronger from

Senator Benton spoke to a large assembly of the citizens of Lafayette county, at Lexington, on Saturday, the 7th.

Mr. Benton showed, as in a former speech, that the "While Speaker of the House he had to bear the Wilmot Proviso originated with Mr. JEFFERSON, and

A miserable old beggar woman named Morelock DEATH OF JOHN S. BEREYHILL.-We learn that a died at Cincinnati on Monday last, of cholera. On Telegraph despatch was received yesterday evening examination of her poverty-stricken looking hovel by a gentleman in this city, announcing the death of \$723 67, mostly in small silver change, was found John S. Berryhill, Esq., of Lafayette, the democratic in an old trunk. She had been living on the charity candidate for State Senator in Tippecanoe county. of the neighbors for years, on the pretence that she was utterly unable to subsist otherwise.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 2, 1849.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 7 P. M. "A package from Philadelphia containing \$3,000 Virginia funds was purloined from the city postoffice on Sunday, by some unknown person."

Indeed! ZACHARY! You, President of the United States, and who, through your butcher, removed the denocratic postmaster of your city, and through him, all his clerks, and those immediately under your own nose -more so than your own 300 slaves; you, or somebody for you, who have lately issued a proclamation for fassing and prayer, to stay the hand of the Almighty in punishing us for our sins, by inflicting on to account for this "purloining!" While recommending to others, devotion to their Creator, will you pray that the "purloiners" may repent? Do you keep the office open on Sundays, whereby "purloinget your other "seventh" to do it !) If the office is mitted the robbery-and O! then, President Taylor, pray that they rob not you, as you have robbed the American people of their confidence in your political integrity! So mote it be.

pers in this State, were horrified at the idea that the and was given to her, on her marriage, as her porwhig views on the slavery question! The Sentinel | read a short address to the jury, of which the followaverred most positively that, were the correspondence | ing is a translation : which took place between Mr. Cravens and the Edi- "As I am now laboring under much emotion, I tor of the Journal published, the whole matter would have reduced to writing what I have to say, and it is be revealed in all its most herrible deformity. We the pure truth. I swear that I am entirely innocent called for its publication. It has not been published, of the accusation that has been brought against me, and the Sentinel, after pretending that it was too and I will now tell you the simple truth of the matlate, has been silent on the subject. The "subridiz- ter. Mr. Michaud had been courting me for a long ing" humbug sleeps with the other hundred humbugs | time, and he had promised me some reward as a token of a humbugging party .- Journal, 27th.

they were concerned. Mr. Defrees had refused to ex- the store, and signed it with a quill that seemed to be tend to Mr. Cravens this privilege, at that time. We expect that Mr. Cravens will favor us with copies of the note, such as you have seen it, telling me at the these letters; but perhaps he thinks it best to defer same time, that he might die on that day; in which doing so until after the election. When they are case I would recover the amount from his succession. published, they will prove every assertion we have made in reference to them.

TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK-A MOTHER'S THROAT CUT BY HER OWN SON !- A telegraphic despatch from New York city, dated July 24, gives the following particulars of the attempt made by young Rathburn to murder his own mother:

"Loomis Rathbun, son of Benjamin Rathbun, roprietor of Rathbun's Hotel, has been in the habit f drinking, sometimes to excess. His intoxication and her master spirit in these grave days of his is followed by terrible fits of delirium tremens. This country ? morning he got up out of bed, after a week of hard drinking, and took up the razor and attempted to cut garian nobility, (for what Hungarian is not?) was his own throat; which his unhappy mother, who had very poor, and supported himself as clerk to some been watching his motions, very naturally tried to prevent. He cried " good bye mother," before drawing the instrument across his throat, by which he aged mother, half frantic, seized his hand and called, nent the unfortunate man turned round upon his parent and attempted to take her life, exclaiming, razor cut her throat from ear to ear. The waiters veyed to the Lunatic Asylum.

able young men stand charged, that the cause of their guilt is the defective character of their early training ! positive law, and is master of an extensive encyclo-Indulged in idleness, foppery, and licentiousness; no pædical knowledge. His organ of speech is strong a free swing in a large city, -is it wonderful that these wonderful. He addresses with equal effect the Magthings happen? There are a few boys and young in German; and lately, when it was necessary to fire whose ultimate destination it would be difficult to de-cide, at this time, between the penitentiary and the manner that they were filled with patriotic ardor. His gallows. Some of them have almost reached, to all wife was described by that executioner, Prince Winappearance, that period in their career when the winding-up process takes place. Look out for breakers! man, of a high degree of cultivation—speaking

Wednesday is out in a half column on the subject of pearance; his head is of an oriental cast. the case o' cholera reported in the Journal of the 20th | The greatest day of Kossuth's life was, perhaps of the subject is unnecessary .- State Journal, July give them!"

We suppose there is hardly any one in the city. who believes that it was a case of cholera. The Board of Health has not yet reported it as such, and pressed, by professional gentlemen as well as others, is against the supposition, that it was cholera. Does the Journal expect to make any thing by its course? directly or indirectly?

FROM CHINA .- The Maysville Eagle has the following extract from a letter just received from the Hon. John W. Davis (U. S. Commissioner to China,) to his brother at Maysville, Maj. Henry L. Davis.

It is dated March 20, 1849. "China is in a most excited condition, growing out of the probability of a war between this country and to inform my Uncles and Aunts, my Cousins and other England. This condition of things renders insecure | kinfolks, whose names appear below, that I am living the lives and property of all foreigners here, and in this county, near Sevier Post-office, and that I will creates great alarm and confusion. All business is suspended, and robberies by land and by water are of every day occurrence. No foreigner ventures outside of his domicil without being armed for defence. After the 6th of April coming, I hope things will wear a better aspect. That is the day fixed by treaty for all foreigners to outer the are led with and the fixed and the fixed by the happy to hear from any and all of them, and to see any of them around my own fireside. I will further state that I was lately married to one Nancy Wilborn, whom I am free to say will pass in any crowd." for all foreigners to enter the walled city of Cantonand it is in anticipation that the English will force them to open the city gates, that all this trouble and for two members of the National Assembly has been

excitement exist. "The Preble, with John W. Davis, Jr. as acting can sailors that are in prison there."

at Chicago, on Saturday night, the 21st inst., which destroyed the entire block surrounded by Lake, Dearborn, State, and Randolph streets. The surrounding property was more or less damaged. The losses are colonies of France. Besette and Puicol are said to be of the Red Republican order.

RESTRAINT ON MARRIAGE.-The Supreme Court principle that contracts in restraint of marriage his Jefferson speech, approving his course, and promare not favored by the law. But the Supreme Court ising their support for any office the country may call has settled the question another way. Chief Justice him to fill.—St. Louis Union. Gibson delivered the opinion .- Lancaster Union.

Wordsworth, the poet, now 70 years of age, was at the last Queen's ball.

Another "Gem."

It would seem that our "western author." ROBERT A. SMILEY, Esq., has felt somewhat hurt at our remarks and the kind advice we gave him. He therefore sends us another specimen of his literature, directed to "Rev. Mr. Chapman," &c. As he swindled us out of another five cents, we give him the benefit of our columns to help along his literary

Owen County Indiana

Mr. Chapman, sir, I have the honor of receiving a few lines from your worthy pen as I requested. The information that I received from you truly gratifying: the " Great this nation the pestilence now abroad; —you, we ask, "postage is added," and PUNCTUATION noted. Punctuation is elevated far above Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.! What an illiterate sentence to be spoken by such an educated man, that glide in the high circles of fasion and society; as does Mr. Chapman. And the unpostpaid letter that you received, is at this very moment rending your very heart strings. 5 ets. !! Mr. Chapman does not deal in ers" are encouraged ! If so, pray for yourself ! (or Romance. This little billet of yours deserves commentation but I will spare Mr. Chapman the calumny that he deserves. But Punctuation excells all other rudiments.! You closed, then should it be concluded that burglars com- headed my letter with Gem, and this will be entitled a Pun. Nothing more at present but remaining you s as usual.

PS. Mr. Editor pleas copy.

THE NEW ORLEANS FORGERY CASE.-Elise Clement, now Mrs. Elise Gallot, has been tried for forging Substitizing Mr. Cravens .- A few weeks ago a note for \$10,000 in New Orleans and acquitted. he "Sentinel" and other Cass non-interference pa- The note purported to be drawn by Antoine Michaud to subsidize Mr. Cravens, a whig, and a supporter of tion, to Mr. Gallot, her husband. On the trial, she

of his affection. I called on him on the 13th of When Mr. Cravens was in this city in May, we April, and, after some conversation, I reminded him learned the facts which we subsequently stated; and would hold good to his word. I asked him for this had the assurance that we should have the correspon- note of \$10,000. He went immediately to the pridence for public information, if we could induce Mr. vate office of his store, and immediately afterwards Defrees, and other Whig leaders to assent, so far as returned with the note, placed it on a small desk in very slight, after having dipped it into a large inkstand, either of cork or wood. He then handed me If I had asked him for the sum of 12 or \$15,000 he would have given it me."

This is rather a peculiar transaction, to say the least, even on the lady's own showing.

We copy from the Telegraph, of Columbia, S. C. an interesting sketch, which, from the initial attached to it, we presume to be from the pen of Dr. LIEBER. LEWIS KOSSUTH.

Who is Lewis Kossuth, the Regent of Hungary,

Kossuth was born in 1806; his father, of old Hun-

Lewis went to the University of Pesth, to study law, in his sixteenth year, where his great talents wounded himself severely, but not dangerously. His and equally great poverty procured him patrons, who fed and clothed him. We first hear of him in public. as well as she was able, for assistance. At this mo- when he at once distinguished himself in the opposition as a writer against Austria. In 1838 he was arrested; in 1840 he founded a paper; in 1844 he esd-n her, I'll kill her," and with one dash of the tablished the general "League of Defence;" in 1847 he was elected member of the Diet; in 1848 he had by this time arrived, and succeeded in dragging placed himself at the head of the anti-Austrian movehim off her mangled body. There are some hopes ment, became Minister, and is now virtual Regent of of Mrs. Rathbun's recovery. Her son is to be con- Hungary, showing equal military, political, and revolutionary sagacity. Kossuth is a consummate master of the sword and pen. If the question be to fill Here is seen the winding up of the career of a his hearers with erthusiasm, and to rouse his fellowpoiled child. Young Summons, at Cincinnati, is an- Hungarians, he can be passionate, poetic, pompous other case. Who could not tell, from the mere state- as the occosion may require; while there is perhaps ment of the horrible crimes with which these miser- no terser writer and eloquent reasoner when facts numbers, and statistics form the substance. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the philosophical and employment for body or mind; plenty of money and and very sonorous. His mastery of the languages is men in this city, as well as in every other perhaps, the clergy for the Hungarian cause, he addressed the "Whosoever soweth to the wind shall reap the whirl- French, English, German, Sclavonian, and Walla-

chian, as fluently as Hungarian." Kossuth has travelled in Germany, England and THAT CHOLERA CASE AGAIN .- The "Sentinel" of France. He is tall, handsome, and of imposing ap-

inst. We suppose there is hardly any one in the when in an inspired speech he demanded of the Huncity, except the Sentinel, who doubts that it was a garian Diet 200,000 men and 42,000,000 guilders, case of cholera, and consequently further discussion and the whole Assembly rose and exclaimed, "We

When he was informed that Russia was going t assist the Austrians, he quietly replied: "Then

march all Poland against Russia." Lewis Kossuth seems to be the model of a states man in a national revolution of a modern vast counhe universal opinion, so far as we have heard it ex- try. The difficulties which he has to overcome are immense; for never before had a patriot to unite, in a period of revolution, such discordant elements as the Magyar, German, Sclavonic populations in Hungary are; yet his master mind and high soul do not Would a cholera panic put any thing into its pocket, only seem to rule, but to rouse, impel, and inspire them all for the same great end.

> Pass Him Round.-The Organizer, published at Oxford, Miss., has the following queer advertisement

"THE LOST FOUND .- I, Alvin Dean Unis, son of Samuel Unis, the fiddler of Georgia, take this method

ELECTION SCENE AMONG THE WEST INDIA NEGROES. -The election at the French Island of Martinique a great event among the people. Seventy thousand enfranchised slaves voted upon the occasion. Besette, lieutenant, has gone to Japan to release some Ameri- a colored man, and Puicol, a planter, were returned by a large majority. One hundred and thirty thousand votes were polled. Besette had suffered punishment at the hands of the planters in the cause of emancipation. He participated in the late revolution in France, and scarcely allowed the Provisional Government to get well into operation, before he petitioned for the emancipation of the blacks in all the

Con. BENTON'S APPEAL. - There was a meeting of of this State has decided that a testator can devise the Democrats of Washington county, held pursuant real estate to his widow upon condition that she shall to previous notice, at Potosi, on the 7th instant, at not marry again. In the Common Pleas of Lancaster which resolutions were unanimously adopted sustain-

> The public debt of France is rapidly increasing, it is already fifteen hundred millions of dollars. That of England is four thousand millions of dollars.

[Volume 1X:::::::Number 8.

Truman Smith's Secret Circular.

The Washington Union makes the following appropriate comments upon the Circular, recently disthe Taylor Club at Washington. The Wooden Nutmeg Senator is equally busy in sending other circuculars, covered by his frank, to other quarters, so framed as to meet, in his virtuous estimation, the peculiar demands of the locality. He is paid for these the "non-interference-in-elections" Taylor no-party party. The Union says-

This circular is unique and rich in more respects than one. It not only is one of the many proofs of the fact that the administration have a secret club in this city, provided with ample funds to operate upon the elections in the several States, and that Truman Smith, the wooden-nutmeg senator from Connecticut, who has never shown a capacity for any thing else but such low, unprincipled, and shameless in-trigues, is the head of this club, and the manager of its corruption fund; but it also shows that Truman is the principal counsellor and adviser of the cabinet in the disposition of public offices. He holds out this very idea to the people of Indiana. He tells them, in the most paternal tone, that he has learned that they are dissatisfied because Mr. Caleb B. Smith was not appointed Postmaster General; that it was not his fault, for he did every thing he could to accomplish the object, but for once he failed; and that General Taylor will yet do justice to Indiana by giving her whig politicians more offices. But, says Truman. I cannot help you " if your State shall return a delegation mainly hostile to the new ad-

Was there ever a more shameful proposition made to an intelligent and patritic people than this? Here is a direct offer to bribe the people Indiana into a more zealous and unscrupulous support of General Taylor's administration by promising them more offices. Mr. Smith says, "Send more whig delegates to support the administration, and the administration will give you more offices" And who can doubt that Truman Smith is in the confidence of the cabinet; that he acts by their suggestion; and that he is authorized by the cabinet to submit to the people of Indiana this base and shameful proposition for political bribery? And was ever such infamous intermeddling with elections before practised by an administration? And what shadow of apology can be made for such criminal interference with the freedom and purity of elections? When such acts as these are perpetrated, under the cover of secrecy and science, by an administration professing to hold its power from the people, and to be governed by their will fairly expressed by their representatives in Congress, through the instrumentality of its corrupt, degraded, and base agents, it is time for the people to take the alarm, and rush to the rescue.

This last disclosure shows that this administration, which professes so much regard for the freedom and purity of elections, and is every day removing democrats for the alleged offence of interfering with politics, is guilty of the grossest outrage upon the purity of the ballot-box that has as yet been committed. It has set on foot a gigantic scheme to operate secretly and furtively upon the elections in every State of the Union, promising offices for political support, and thus attempting to undermine the integrity and morals of the people. And Truman Smith, a senator from Connecticut, is the degraded and shameless instrument by which this stupendous system of fraud upon popular suffrage is to be carried out. What offence is more criminal, what more treasonable against the very spirit and principles of our institutions, than this? Strange, indeed, it will be, if the United States Senate shall tolerate among its members a man who thus unblushingly engages in a criminal and secret con-spiracy against the freedom and purity of popular elections, and thus degrades the high character of an American Sena-

We shall recur to this subject again; but in the meantime we call upon the patriotic and virtuous people of all parties to note the development of these corrupt and shameful practices, and to rebuke an administration that dares to resort to them, by sending members of Congress to Washington who will, in the name of the people, hold it accountable for such misdeeds and crimes against the sacred purity of the ballot-

CHOLERA IN NEW BOSTON, IA .- The following letter was written by a highly respectable gentleman living near Liberty, Indiana, to a physician in this city, by whom we were kindly permitted to make some extracts .- Lou. Courier

LIBERTY, IND., July 10th, 1849. Dear Sir :- Our friendly acquaintance, and a desire to do good and to get good, is my only apology for this. You have perhaps noticed the mortality of New Boston, a small village near this. The population was some 75 souls, 19 have died in and near the place, within a few days. The village is at this time deserted, and a gloom is thrown over the neighborhood, such as never was, on any previous occasion, realized. Such indeed, are the fears of the people that it seems to have destroyed all feeling of moral obligation, or even natural affection. Sons have been refused admittance into the parental house-brothers and sisters have been driven from the closed doors of relatives-and, what is, if possible, more pitiable still, when they have died, relatives and friends refuse to see them, or to assist, in the least, to perform the last solemn obligations which the living owe to the dead. Truly, the state of things under the present alarm is awful indeed. There were two resident physicians in Boston-brothers-both of whom possessed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of their fellow-citizens as skillful men. But alas, when the terrible scourge made its appearance among them "another spirit came o'er their dream." Early in its commencement, the younger one fell-and the other fled for life. Before leaving, however, he treated some ten or fifteen cases with unvaried success-every one died. This is said to have been his prescription :- 1 gr. Calomel, 2 of Opium and 5 of peppermint. And this his graphic direction:- "take one powder every hour until they die." Such is the fatality attending the disease, that when a member of a family is taken, one starts for a coffin, and the other members to digging the grave. This last I give from

well authenticated report. PRESENTIMENT .- On the day of Lieut. Dale's death in Syria, (he belonged to the U.S. expedition to the Dead Sca.) his wife, being then in Pennsylvania, remarked to a gentleman, who has since testified to the fact,-"I wish you to note this day; my spirits are so oppressed, my feelings are so unaccountably strange, that I am sure some great calamity awaits me-note it, that this is the 24th July." It was the day her

The editor of the Boston Transcript says,-" The fact of Mrs. Dale's remarkable presentiment was communicated to us some months since, on such outhority as admitted no question of the truth of the

THE OLDEST INHABITANT DEAD .- A writer in the Savannah Republican mentions the death, on the 29th of March, of Mrs. Logrania Thrower at her residence on the Ogechee, who was at least one hundred and thirty-three years of age. At a census taken in 1825 her age was put down at 110, and some accounts made her 137 at the time of her death. She had seven children before the revolution; her youngest living child is between 70 and 80; she has greatgrand children 30 years old, and a number of greatgreat-grand-children living in Florida. Her sight failed her for a while, but returned about 20 years ago, so that she could thread a needle, or read the finest print. Her faculties remained almost unimpaired till her death. She had been a member of the Baptist Church for more than a bundred years.

SINGULAR CHOLERA TEST ON FOUR MURDERERS .-In consequence of a dispute among the medical men at Petersburgh, respecting the contagious or non-contagious character of cholera, the Czar of Russia adopted the following method to decide the question: Four murderers, sentenced to death, were put on a bed lately occupied by four cholera patients who had died, and yet the murderers did not take the disease. It was then announced to the murderers that they were about being placed on beds on which four persons died of malignant cholera, and that if they escaped the disease their lives would be spared; but instead of cholera beds they were put on beds which had not been occupied by diseased persons, and yet such was the effect of fear that the four died within

LAWYERS AND MECHANICS .- The New York Mirror, in a late number, says :- "The bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanical departments are beginning to be preferred. There are now twenty-six young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their times as ship-wrights, carpenters, &c. In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill will effect this."

Cholera Fallacies and Follies.

To show the extremity of opposites in opinion, in reference to the manner in which cholera should be treated, we clip the following from the Newark Sen-

"Three pamphlets on cholera! and all propounding different theories, and of course diverse modes of treatment. Dr. Turner, of New York, favors us with a copy of Dr. Dickinson's "Revelations" of the chronothermal theory-which denounces bleeding, opium, calomel, &c., and prescribes daily bathing as a preventive, and quinine, prussic acid, ipecacuan, chloroform, fomentations, &c., as among the remedies. The ex-Health Commissioner, a faithful disciple of the new school, holds "the cramp to be the reverse of dangerous-an effort of the healing power of nature tributed in this State by Truman Smith, the head of for the restoration of the paralyzed nerves. Then we have from Appleton & Co. the theory and practice of Charles Richardson, M. D. of Baltimore, who claims to have much experience as one of the city physicians in the cholera season of 1832-and who abjures bleeding, camphor, and opium, and holds calomel to be a sovereign remedy. Finally, Wiley issues a services by a corruption fund raised by the leaders of treatise by Dr. Abraham L. Cox, a practitioner of the old school in N. Y., who adopts Dr. Drake's theory that diarrhoea, so far from being a premonitory symptom, is the disease itself. Diarrhoea is thus held to be its ruling feature, upon the treatment of which depend all succeeding symptoms and consequences. Common cholera, he holds, commences in the stomach, with pain and nausea, violent vomiting and then coous discharges. In the Epidemic, or Asiatic Cholera, on the contrary, neither nausea nor pain is first manifest. The patient is first attacked with looseness, without pain; then comes thinner dejections, large fluid passages, and finally more fluid, of a marked character, in large quantities, with great violence, ret, often without pain or nausea. The disease is therefore fore simply a sudden, violent discharge of the (watery) fluids of blood. The first precaution in cholera seasons then is to economize the vital energy, and the first remediles for an attack are camphor, orandy, opium, ammonia, rest in a horizontal posture.

THE THREE BOYS-A HARD CASE.-The three boys who died at the Cholera Hospital yesterday were found in the rear of a little miserable Dutch tavern, north of Hayward's Burr Millstone Factory. They had been left by the steamer Troy on the deck sometime during the night. The children were known to have the cholera, and were refused admittance into any of he houses about there. In this condition they lay out in the open air all night, the parents not daring to leave them, patiently waiting the morning when white folks should be about. They had money-all they wanted was a place to lay their heads. It was ate the next morning before they were found by Dr. Hewitt, who immediately wrapped them in blankets and asked permission to take them into said tavern until he could find a place for them. The keeper refused even to have them carried through his house, and they were taken in his arms and carried around a back way to the street. Attempts were made to get a dray to carry them to the Hospital, but no drayman would even lend his dray for such a purpose. The doctor appealed to several of their own countrymen, (for they were foreigners,) and reproached them with inhumanity to let such fine boys die for the want

of a little timely assistance. It was near an hour before the children were got to the hospital-one was fully in the colupsed state, the other two not so bad. The doctor administered to them, the hospital physician being absent. He then left them to attend to other patients, but sent his medical student with prescriptions to attend them in his tabsence. By a strange sense of professional etiquette, the hospital keeper refused to have Dr. Hewitt's prescriptions followed up, unless concurred in by the regular hospital physician, or until it could be ascer-tained that Dr. Hewitt would make no charge to the city for his service. Dr. Hewitt being absent, his clerk could not answer for him in this particular, and so the 'regular" physician commenced his treatment without knowing what medicine had been given. While these matters of conveniance and etiquette were being settled, much precions time was lost, and the "three

boys," during the day, died. Now this be our say. The hotel-keeper who refused admittance to the boys because they were sick and let them lay on his premises without securing them shelter elsewhere is a brule; and the drayman who refused his dray is a wretch; and the hospitalkeeper, although under instructions and intending to do right, evidently is wanting humanity or common

sense .- Cleve. Plaindealer 11th. VERY FOOLISH .- Several foolish attempts have latey been made to prevent the spread of Cholera, by cutting away the canal, so as to prevent communica tion between the different points below and above La-

The cowards concerned in these outrageous violations of propriety and law, do not take into consideration, that the Providence of God is superior to the efforts of man; and that where he designs a work even of death, his invisible agent stands ready to execute its office. To draw off the main body of water from the canal at this season of the year, when the fith which has settled in its bottom would be exposed to the poisonous influence of a vertical sun, would be to court the visitation of disease in a much more malignant form than it has yet appeared. Pools of stagnant water, in their most concealed and out of the way locations, are infectious. How much more so the half-drained canal, with its slimy bottom exposed, extending for miles through the very heart of the

This consideration alone, we should think, would deter men from any attempt at a repetition of the offence.-Lafayette Journal, July 23.

SULPHUR AND THE CHOLERA .- Another testimony showing the inefficacy of sulphur for the prevention or cure of cholera, is contained in the following letter from a correspondent:-

"The city of Mier, in Mexico, is situated on the river Alamo, the waters of which are used by the inhabitants for drinking, cooking, &c., there being no well in the place. The bed of the stream bears every appearance of having in many places been unheaved by a volcanic eruption, and in very many parts of this hed, when the water is low, springs are found, from which issue large quantities of sulphur water. There is a brook of this water running through the town to the river. Yet there were many cases of the cholera in Mier this spring and many deaths. The disease was not as fatal as at Camargo, because Dr. Perry, a member of Col. Webb's California company, prepared a medicine which proved very successful, but nearly all those attended by other persons died, Frederick S. Combs of this city, belonging to Col. W.'s company, died after drinking the water of the Alamo for a week; and in all the cases of which I heard, the symptoms were as violent, and death as speedy, as in other places where no sulphur is mingled - with the water. I tasted the water of these springs, and there can be no doubt of its being genuine sulphur water."

SHOCKING NEGLECT-PANIC.-The following statement is gathered from the St. Mary's Sentinel of the 18th instant.

On Thursday a respectable looking stranger was in the town enquiring for employment as a journey-man tailor. He did not find work, and started down the canal on the tow path. The next morning six miles below town, he was found on the tow path, suffering under a supposed attack of cholera. The man that discovered him, and the whole neighborhood became so panic stricken, that the sufferer was left on a few bushes by the side of the canal to die, without attendance, medicine, food or even a cup of water! He died the same day! Two men mustered courage enough to throw around the body some rails, and left it exposed until the next day when several citizens went down from town and buried the stranger. The Buffalo Republic states that the body of a Mr. Robinson, who died of cholera, was during the whole afternoon, suffered to lie exposed in the sun, on the side walk in front of the house on N. Division street, with nothing over him but the clothes in which he

FUNNY CHOLERA CASE .- The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times of Saturday, notices a cholera case in that city, quite as remarkable as some of those reported here. A woman, residing at the corner of 10th and Parrish streets, was taken suddenly ill. A doctor was sent for; when he came, he said she had a severe attack of Asiatic cholera, and treated her for such; but in the course of the afternoon another doctor was sent for, who gave her relief by bringing to the world a beautiful daughter.

ONE OF THE HOLES .- Out West there has long een known, on a certain hill side a large hole which is not an uncommon thing in that section of country. The bank is said to have recently caved off, and left the hole sticking out about ten feet.